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drawings of fish on antlers. The first implement figured by Dr. Rau is a bone toggle hook, used for catching sea birds by the Eskimo, and it is immediately compared with similar instruments from La Madeleine and with the Makah halibut and cod hooks. Later the harpoon is widely diffused and the great collections from Alaska enable Dr. Rau to walk with firm steps.

Fish-hooks first appear in the lake-dwellings, associated with harpoons in great variety, barbed stone arrow-heads, nets, sinkers, floats and dug-out canoes. The Bronze Age is very rich in the form and variety of its fishing apparatus. The bronze fish-hook figured in the frontispiece, from a lacustrine settlement near Morges, Lake of Geneva, Switzerland, is truly a graceful object.

In the portion of the work devoted to America, Dr. Rau properly changes his plan and deals consecutively with classes of implements,—hooks, harpoons, boats, nets, weirs, carvings of fish, and shell deposits. The last sixty pages are filled with extracts from old writers on America, beginning with Egede and closing with Captain Cook. An appendix notices methods of fishing in Central and South America.

Dr. Rau does not belong to either of the special schools of anthropologists; he is what people are pleased to call a safe man. Therefore it is highly probable that, while he has cautiously omitted many things which will be proved true, he has not made many statements that will not stand the test of severe criticism.

O. T. MASON.

DISCOVERY OF A TOMB-CAVE AT GHAIN SIELEM, GOZO.—By
Dr. A. A. Caruana. Malta, 1884.

The cave, now destroyed by the construction of a public road, was situated about 1,100 yards from the sea, in a heath of sandstone formation on the southern dip of the island, and resembled the isolated tombs found on other islands of the Maltese group. These often open into a deep vertical shaft, with a descent by step-holes, while each body, in the family tombs, lies stretched on its back in a recess communicating at the side with the central chamber. Bodies were also laid on platforms or in sarcophagi of lead, marble, and clay; sometimes in stone troughs, or sealed in jars placed mouth to mouth after the Babylonian fashion (see Perrot and Chipiez, *Hist. of Art in Chaldaea and Assyria*, i. p. 359). Coins and other contents of these sepulchres show them to be of various ages, some of them Phœnician, others Greek and Roman. It is important to distinguish the tombs from the ossiferous caverns of the Maltese island

and Krete, in which hitherto no human bones have been found associated with the fossil remains of extinct hippopotami and proboscidiens.

A. E.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHÆOLOGY AT ATHENS. Report of Committee and of the first Meeting of Subscribers. 1885.

The first steps toward the foundation of a British School at Athens were taken in 1882. On the 25th of June, 1883, a meeting was held at Marlborough House, at which the Prince of Wales presided. The general committee then appointed comprised many of the most distinguished men of the kingdom. The Greek government had already, in 1882, given, for the erection of the proposed School, a piece of ground of about two acres at Athens, situated on the southern slope of Lykabettos (See No. 1, p. 92). Since then the funds subscribed or promised, in answer to the appeals made by the executive committee, amount to over £4,000, which would be sufficient for the building of a house and the formation of a library of reference.

At the meeting held on February 2d, 1885, Professor C. T. Newton brought forward the following resolution as embodying the aim and scope of the project:

"1. The first aim of the School shall be to promote the study of Greek Archæology in all its departments. Among these shall be, (I.) the study of Greek Art and Architecture in their remains of every period; (II.) the study of inscriptions; (III.) the exploration of ancient sites; (IV.) the tracing of ancient roads and routes of traffic.

"2. Besides being a School of Archæology, it shall be also, in the most comprehensive sense, a School of Classical Studies. Every period of the Greek language and literature, from the earliest age to the present day, shall be considered as coming within the province of the School.

"3. The School shall be under the care of a Director, whose primary duty shall be, (I.) to guide the studies of the members, and to exercise a general supervision over the researches undertaken by them; (II.) to report at least once a year on the work of the School, to record from time to time, for the information of scholars at home, any important discoveries which may come to his knowledge, and to edit any publications of the School.

"4. It shall further be the duty of the Director to afford information and advice to all properly accredited British travellers in Greece who may apply to him."